

HuoXueQiaoLian
桂壮红皮书系列

●丛书主编/陈桂壮



活学巧练

根据义务教育课程标准实验教科书编写

人教新目标版·新课标

黄冈、海淀、启东、南京、孝感、荆州等地
二十多所重点中学联合编写

八年级英语 下

(配听力磁带)



北京大学出版社



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前言

新课标《活学巧练》(原《新课标精析巧练》)是一套以新课标精神、新课标理念为指导编写的丛书。她面向全体学生,着眼于全面提高学生的思想文化素养,力求为学生的全面发展以及终身发展打下坚实的基础,她从以下几方面表现出自己鲜明的特色:

新 全面体现新课程标准的要求,全面体现知识与能力的统一、课内与课外的统一、学科知识工具性与人文性的统一。丛书在新课标理念的指导下,以增长学生知识、发展学生能力、陶冶学生情操为目的,做到编写思想新、体例设计新、课外选材新、编排手法新、评价方式新,利于开放学生的视野,培养学生的创新精神、合作意识。

活 不仅注重全面培养学生的基本能力,关注学生学科知识的积累,而且注重培养学生获取信息与整合信息的能力,关注学生思维品质的训练。丛书在编写中力求做到“活”,以期达到以少胜多,以精驭繁的效果。丛书中知识的讲析精练准确、材料的选择精粹简洁、层次的安排精致周全、练习的设计精巧灵活、题型的运用精美生动、答案的点示精要明晰,实实在在体现了“活学巧练”的编写特色。

实 丛书内容丰实,在充分利用和整合学习资源的前提下着重培养学生的学科实践能力,让学生在多角度的练习实践中,在自主、合作、探究的学习方式中掌握知识运用的规律。丛书内容丰实的特点可从丛书的以下栏目设置中看出——**课标要求、本章精析(课文精析)(单元精析)、典例剖析、基础演练、阅读拓展、实际应用、探究创新、中考链接、知识整合、思维点拨、本章达标(单元达标)、成长记录、资源开发**——每一栏目板块都是一个知识的新天地。

美 丛书封面美观、版式新颖、栏目精当、插图贴切、字体端庄、细节生动而又不失朴实文雅,处处表现出与读者亲切交流的人性化色彩。这样的书,一本在手,耐看、耐用,真正使你感到赏心悦目。

“桂壮红皮书”于2003年首先推出了《新课标精析巧练》人教版语文(七、八年级上下册)、北师大版数学(七、八年级上下册)、华东师大版数学(七、八年级上下册)共六种新课标教材配套教学辅导用书,面世后获得了各地师生的广泛赞誉。2003年底到2004年初,我们在北京、湖北、江苏、浙江、广东等全国教育改革先进地区作了为期五十多天的调研,许多教育界的专家、教师、学生对本书给予了高度评价,并为丛书的出版提出了极其宝贵的建议。2004年,我们在保留2003年几种版本的基础上,又推出了《活学巧练》苏教版语文(七、八、九年级上下册)、人教版数学(七年级上下册)、北师大版数学(九年级上下册)、华东师大版数学(九年级上下册)、人教新目标版英语(七、八年级上下册、九年级全一册)、冀教初中起始版英语(七、八年级上下册)、沪科版物理(八年级全一册)、人教版物理(八年级上下册、九年级全一册)、人教版化学(九年级全一册)等多种版本的新课标教材配套教学辅导用书。相信“桂壮红皮书”一定能够在广大读者的关爱、呵护与帮助中更显风采。

《活学巧练》丛书编委会初中编写组

2004年10月

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UNIT 1

Will people have robots?

课标要求

良好的开端是成功的一半

1. 使学生认识到电脑的重要性,充分发挥想象。学会口头描绘未来的世界。
2. There be 句型及将来时态和过去时态。
3. 区分介词 in 的用法。

单元精析

书中自有黄金屋

1. prediction; *n.* 预言 predict; *v.* 预言 predictor; *n.* 预言者 predictable; *adj.* 可预言的

2. won't = will not, 用于一般将来时的否定句。

例: I won't go to Beijing next year. 我明年不去北京。

3. pollution *n.* 污染 pollute *v.* 污染、弄脏 polluted *adj.* 被污染的

例: There is a lot of pollution in the air here. 这里的空气有大量的污染物质。

4. took (take 的过去式), 其过去分词是 taken, 意为“拿, 取; 带去; 需要; 花费”。It takes/took sb... to do sth

例: It took me two hours to do my homework yesterday evening. 昨天晚上花费我两个小时做家庭作业。

5. besides; *adv.* 再者, 加之, 而且

besides 与 except 的区别:

besides: 意为“除……之外(还有)”, 表示两者都属于同一范畴。

例: Besides Tom, Kate and Jim passed. 汤姆通过了, 凯特和吉姆也通过了。

except: 意为“除……之外”, 表示两者不属于同一范畴。

例: They all passed except Tom. 除了汤姆之外, 他们都通过了。

6. keep; *v.* 意为“养护; 照顾; 保留”, 其过去式、过去分词都是 kept。

keep doing sth 表示状态或动作的持续, “一直不断地做某事”。

例: Why do you keep laughing all the time? 你们为什么总是在笑?

keep on doing sth 表示动作的反复。

例: He kept on standing up in class. 他在课堂上一再地站起来。

7. There be 句型

表示“某处有……, 某处存在某种情况”, be 动词的单复数形式由其后跟的第一个名词的单复数决定。其一般将来时是 There will be... 或 There is / are going to be...。该句型的一般疑问句是将 will 或 is / are 提前, 否定句是在助动词后加 not。

例: There is a book and two pens on the desk.

There is going to be a football match next week.

There isn't going to be a football match next week.

Is there going to be a football match next week?

典例剖析

送你一把金钥匙

[例 1] There will be a sports meeting tomorrow. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ a sports meeting tomorrow?

[剖析] will 是构成一般将来时的助动词, 变成一般疑问句应该提前。

[答案] Will there be

[易错分析]

学生容易将 Will there be 中的 be 漏掉。

[例 2] I will be at home _____ 30 minutes. My father will be in the office _____ 3 o'clock.

[剖析] 本题考查学生 in 和 after 的区别。

[答案] in; after

[拓展延伸]

在一般将来时态中, in 通常接时间段, 而 after 通常接时间点。

基础演练

I. 选择字母。选出正确的字母的选项, 将其补充完整。

- p _____ diction
A. ra B. er C. re
- astr _____ ut
A. noa B. ano C. ona
- tr _____ gle
A. ian B. ain C. ani
- Europ _____
A. een B. aen C. ean
- ill _____
A. eagl B. egal C. ealg
- gen _____ man
A. tel B. elt C. tle
- _____ ient
A. enc B. inc C. anc
- creat _____
A. er B. or C. ar
- perso _____
A. nal B. nel C. nle
- embar _____ sing
A. ars B. sar C. ras

II. 英汉互译。

- fall in love with _____
- leisure time _____
- for the first time _____
- far away _____
- more than _____
- 腾出时间(做某事) _____
- 使反对 _____
- 去滑冰 _____
- 击倒, 撞倒 _____
- 至少, 最少 _____

III. 单项选择。

- There will only _____ a credit card.
A. have B. is C. be
- People will live _____ 200 years old.
A. / B. to do C. to be
- They will study at home _____ computers.
A. in B. at C. on
- Will there be any paper money _____ 100 years?

- A. after B. in C. at
5. —Will kids go to school in the future(将来)?
—
A. Yes, they do. B. No, they don't. C. No, they won't.
6. Sally _____ in high school five years ago.
A. is B. was C. will be
7. —What do you think Sam _____ in 10 years?
—A doctor.
A. is B. will be C. wants
8. I think there will be _____ tall buildings. And there will be _____ cars and _____ buses.
A. less; fewer; more B. fewer; less; more C. more; fewer; more
9. Predicting the future can be difficult _____ embarrassing.
A. as good as B. as well as C. as better as
10. Is bowling _____ in the Olympics?
A. play B. playing C. played
11. People played inside _____ the first time in 1455 when they built the first bowling alley in England.
A. on B. at C. for
12. —_____ do you bowl?
—Once a week.
A. How often B. How many time C. How long

阅读拓展 读书破万卷 下笔如有神

完形填空。

Perhaps you have heard a lot about the Internet, but 1 is it, do you know? The Internet is a network. It uses the telephone to join millions of computers together around the world.

Maybe that doesn't sound 2. But when you have joined to the Internet, there are lots and lots of things you can 3. You can send e-mails to your friends, 4 they can get them in a few seconds. You can 5 do with all kinds of information on the World Wide Web(www.).

There are many different kinds of 6 now. They can be joined to the Internet. Most of them are small machines sitting on people's 7 at home but there are still many others in schools, offices and factories. These computers are 8 by people and factories, but no one really owns the Internet itself.

There are lots of 9 for you to go into the Internet. For example, your school may have the Internet. You can use it during 10 or free time. Libraries often have computers joined to the Internet. You are 11 to use it at any time.

Thanks to the Internet, the 12 is becoming smaller and smaller. It is possible for you to 13 at home with a computer in front, getting and searching the news you need. You can buy or 14 whatever you want by the Internet. But do you know 98% of the information on the Internet is in English? So what will 15 be like tomorrow?

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. where | B. how | C. what | D. which |
| 2. A. useful | B. interesting | C. difficult | D. new |
| 3. A. think | B. have | C. ask | D. do |
| 4. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. or |
| 5. A. hardly | B. also | C. never | D. only |
| 6. A. machines | B. computers | C. people | D. telephone |
| 7. A. cars | B. TVs | C. desks | D. chair |
| 8. A. sold | B. borrowed | C. used | D. owned |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 9. A. places | B. books | C. pictures | D. buses |
| 10. A. meetings | B. lessons | C. games | D. meals |
| 11. A. lucky | B. welcome | C. alone | D. kind |
| 12. A. computer | B. number | C. world | D. school |
| 13. A. watch | B. rest | C. play | D. work |
| 14. A. find | B. return | C. guess | D. lose |
| 15. A. weather | B. computers | C. people | D. English |

交际应用

实践是检验真知的唯一标准

从方框内选出最佳选项完成下面的对话。

A: Hello! 28361579.

B: Is that Mr. Jones?

A: Sorry, 1. He left home a few minutes ago.

B: 2. Will he come back soon?

A: No. Will you ring him up again this evening.

B: Sorry, but I won't be free tonight.

A: 3?

B: It's very kind of you. There'll be a talk on English history at 10:30 tomorrow afternoon. 4.

A: I certainly will. 5 as soon as he comes back.

B: Thanks a lot. Good-bye!

- A. That's too bad

B. Can I take a message for you

C. I'll tell him

D. He is out

E. Tell him not to be late

单元小结

知识整合

一分耕耘 一分收获

1. 学习掌握一般将来时态和一般过去时态及本单元出现的生词和短语; will + 动词原形、be(am; is; are) going to do 表将来; 主语 + 动词的一般过去式。
2. there will be, there won't be 及 will there be...?
3. more... than; less... than; fewer... than.
4. 区分介词 in 的用法。

思维点拨

量变引起质变 可以燎原

将来时态和过去时态表示在某一特定时刻发生的动作, 因此寻找特定时间点可以巧解将来时态和过去时态的一些难点; there be 句型表示“存在, 有”, 在句中作谓语, be 动词的人称和数与主语一致。在学习中要多加练习以巩固这一难点。

单元达标

世上无难事 只怕有心人

听力部分(30分)

I. 听句子, 选择你听到的单词或短语, 完成句子。(听一遍)(5分)

1. People will have _____ in their home in the future.

- A. computers B. robots C. TV sets
2. These will only be one _____ in the future, 100 years from now.
A. world B. home C. country
3. Everyone will have a _____.
A. credit card B. ID card C. post card
4. Ann will go to Shanghai next _____.
A. Wednesday B. Thursday C. Tuesday
5. I'll be an _____.
A. assistant B. astronaut C. engineer

II. 听句子, 根据你听到的句子, 从 A, B, C 中选出一个意思最接近的句子。(听一遍)(5 分)

1. A. She is at home tonight. B. She isn't at home tonight.
C. She is in the office tonight.
2. A. She likes cabbages. B. She doesn't like cabbages.
C. She bought some cabbages.
3. A. Jeff likes pork. B. Jeff likes beef. C. Jeff and I like pork.
4. A. I watched TV last night. B. I ate a lot last night.
C. I had a class last night.
5. A. I like fish and pork. B. I like fish better than pork.
C. I don't like fish or pork.

III. 听对话, 根据你听到的内容, 判断正(T)误(F)。(听两遍)(5 分)

1. I think people will have robots in their homes.
2. Books will only be on computer not on paper.
3. Kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers?
4. There will only be one country.
5. People will live to be 200 years old.

IV. 听短文, 根据你听到的短文内容, 选出正确答案。(听两遍)(5 分)

1. Betty is in Beijing with her _____.
A. father and mother B. brother C. sister
2. She can speak _____ Chinese.
A. much B. little C. any
3. She goes to the zoo _____.
A. by bike B. by train C. by bus
4. What does Betty show to the boy?
A. A picture. B. A map. C. Some animals.
5. The boy _____.
A. doesn't know the way B. tells Betty which bus to take
C. goes to the zoo with her

V. 听对话, 填入对话中所缺的单词。(听两遍)(10 分)

- A: So, Joe, what do you think your life will be like in ten years?
B: Oh, I think I'll be an 1.
A: Are you kidding?
B: No, I'm 2. I'll fly 3 to the moon and Mars. Maybe there will be flights to other planets.
A: Oh, and where will you live?
B: I'll live on a 4 5.



笔试部分(90 分)

Ⅵ. 根据下列单词选择正确的解释。(9 分)

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. lane _____ | 2. triangle _____ |
| 3. ancient _____ | 4. betting _____ |
| 5. illegal _____ | 6. triple _____ |
| 7. B. C. _____ | 8. bowling alley _____ |
| 9. a gentlemen's game _____ | |
| A. has three sides | |
| B. the building where you bowl | |
| C. against the law | |
| D. people play for fun instead of money | |
| E. before the start of the western calendar | |
| F. the area where you roll a heavy ball to knock down pins | |
| G. three times | |
| H. long time ago | |
| I. you win money if you guess right | |

Ⅶ. 根据字母提示和句意完成单词。(10 分)

- People will have r _____ in their homes.
- They will study at home on c _____.
- There will be f _____ trees. There will be l _____ pollution.
- I will be a r _____ and meet interesting people.
- I want to live in an a _____ with my best friends.
- On Sundays, Miss Gao goes s _____ and s _____.
- The work of Picasso will never be w _____ anything.
- I f _____ in love with basketball. I want to be a basketball p _____ in the future.
- B _____ is a game played by rolling a heavy ball down a wooden lane.
- There will be at least t _____ the number of lanes in the next 10~12 years.

Ⅷ. 单项选择。(20 分)

- The window _____ by someone last night.
A. is broken B. was broken C. was break
- The toy panda was made _____ hand.
A. with B. use C. by
- _____ is the zoo from your school?
A. How long B. How far C. How much
- Who's _____, Jim, Jack or John?
A. tall B. much taller C. the tallest
- These questions are not easy _____.
A. for answering B. to answer C. answer
- One of _____ broken on the floor.
A. cups are B. the cups is C. the cups are
- I have 3 pencils. One is red and _____ are green.
A. another B. the other C. the other two
- _____ late again next time, Tom.

- A. Don't be B. Be not C. Don't
9. He has _____ new clothes than I.
A. fewer B. few C. many
10. There's _____ meat in the fridge now.
A. no B. not C. not a
11. Thank you very much for _____ me.
A. coming and see B. come and see C. coming and seeing
12. I can _____ someone's speaking outside the window.
A. listen B. hear C. hear from
13. — _____ we go for a walk?
— Good idea.
A. Do B. Could C. Shall
14. Mary is one of _____ girl students in our class.
A. the best B. the better C. the good
15. I'd like a piece of paper _____.
A. to write B. writing on C. to write on
16. I usually get up at _____ every morning.
A. five to five B. half to six C. five past half
17. — When shall we play the game?
— Let's _____ it tomorrow, OK?
A. take B. have C. make
18. We will meet _____ 5 minutes _____ the school gate.
A. after; at B. in; on C. in; at
19. They stopped _____.
A. bet B. betting C. to betting
20. Some alleys even have heated pools to make people _____ to play.
A. to come B. come C. came

IX. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。(6分)

1. Jim and I _____ (fly) our kites tomorrow.
2. Lucy often _____ (watch) TV in the evening.
3. _____ the students _____ (pick) the apples now?
4. How _____ you _____ (come) to school everyday?
5. This one is _____ (good) than that one.
6. Do you like _____ (read) English book?

X. 看图表, 将下列横线补充完整, 使用 more, less 或 fewer。(6分)

Littleton, New York

Now	In 100 years
600 houses	1000 houses
a lot of pollution	almost no pollution
seven schools	two schools
2400 people	3500 people
a lot of snow	a little snow
six movie theaters	two movie theaters



In 100 years...

1. There will be _____ houses.
2. There will be _____ pollution.
3. There will be _____ schools.
4. There will be _____ people.
5. There will be _____ snow.
6. There will be _____ movie theaters.

XI. 完形填空。(12分)

Kelly Hall is 1 accountant(会计师). She works in a bank in town. She is 2 from morning till night.

She gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning and goes 3 at half past six. After that she prepares(准备) 4. She has breakfast 5 the family at a quarter past seven. She goes to 6 at a quarter 7 eight.

She 8 work at half past four and 9 back home. She arrives home at a quarter to five. At half past six she makes supper. After supper she has 10 rest. Sometimes she watches TV for a little while. She 11 for about an hour 12 she goes to bed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. one |
| 2. A. free | B. busy | C. late | D. careful |
| 3. A. running | B. to run | C. runs | D. to running |
| 4. A. the breakfast | B. lunch | C. breakfast | D. supper |
| 5. A. and | B. in | C. for | D. with |
| 6. A. works | B. working | C. work | D. the work |
| 7. A. past | B. after | C. at | D. in |
| 8. A. begins | B. finishes | C. does | D. starts |
| 9. A. is going | B. go | C. goes | D. to go |
| 10. A. many | B. a few | C. little | D. a little |
| 11. A. reads | B. sleeps | C. looks | D. waits |
| 12. A. after | B. before | C. when | D. then |

XII. 阅读理解。(14分)

A

China launched its first manned spacecraft(航天飞机) into orbit(轨道) from the China Jiuquan Satellite Launch center in Northeast China's Gansu Province. The large, white long March II-F rocket carrying a Shenzhou-V spacecraft and China's astronaut(宇航员) Yang Liwei rose up into deep space at 9 a. m. on October 15, 2003.

As the first Chinese man to visit outer space, the 38-year-old Yang Liwei traveled in the orbit more than 600,000 kilometres. The Shenzhou-V circled the earth 14 times. It had been away from the earth for 21 hours and 23 minutes.

Everything went well, the spacecraft returned at a chosen place on the morning of October 16, 2003 in Inner Mongolia. Over 600 people came to the landing place to welcome Yang Liwei's safe return. This has made China the third country to send up and receive a manned spacecraft after the former Soviet Union and the United States.

The flight was very important in history. The success was not only for people all over China, but for people all over the world.

1. In this passage, the underlined word "launched" in the first paragraph means "_____".
A. sent B. sent up C. received D. had
2. How many countries have sent up and received manned spacecraft?
A. 3 B. 4 C. 23 D. 241
3. The spacecraft left the earth from _____ and landed in _____.



- A. Gansu; Gansu
C. Gansu; Inner Mongolia

- B. Inner Mongolia; Inner Mongolia
D. Inner Mongolia; Gansu

B

4. A man jumped from a plane, but there was nothing with him. Do you know why?

5. Which thing always goes up, and never comes down?

6. Where does a person stay for the longest time in his life?

7. Why does Tom's mother go to work by plane every day?

Ⅲ. 写作。(13分)

请你根据设定的梦境并加以适当的想像,写一段80词左右的短文。开始语与结束语均已给出(不计入总词数)。

1. 内容要求:

(1)帮助外国朋友;(2)与外国朋友交谈;(3)感谢小明;(4)小明很高兴。

2. 参考词汇:

try(do) one's best, find(that), heavy(lost), carry(show, take), taxi(car, bike), on the way, talk with(about).

Xiao Ming had a dream(梦) last night. In the dream, he volunteered to serve(志愿服务) the Beijing Olympics.

he smiled and smiled, then he wake up. . .



姓名	学校	班级	日期
最快乐的是			
最喜欢的是			
最大的收获是			
最有体会的是			
最满意的进步是			
最遗憾的失误是			
给老师的建议是			
同伴的话			
老师的话			
家长的话			



资源开发

创新思维的源泉

中学生如何安全上网

上网现已成为很多同学生活中的一部分了,如何既能获取我们需要的大量信息,又能保障自己的权益不受侵害?看看就知道了!

1. 不要把自己的姓名(name)、家庭住址(address)、学校名称(school name)或电话号码(telephone number)等与自己身份有关的信息提供给闲聊屋(chat room)或公告栏(bulletin board)等。
2. 没有家长(parents)或监护人(guardian)的同意,不要向别人提供自己的照片。
3. 不要理睬如下信息:暗示信息、淫秽信息、挑衅信息、威胁信息和让你感到不安的信息。
4. 有人以赠送钱物等为由请你前去赴约,或提出登门拜访时,应高度警惕。
5. 如与别人面对面的约会,须征得家长或监护人的同意,并由他们陪同,地点要选在公共场所。
6. 一旦发现让你不安的信息,应立即告诉自己的父母或监护人。
7. 网上的朋友可能用假姓名、假年龄、假性别,不要轻易上当。
8. 在通过电子邮件(e-mail)提供自己的个人资料(personal information)前,一定要确保对方是你本人或父母都认识并且信任的人。

祝愿同学们在網上冲浪时能够畅游无阻!

UNIT 2

What should I do?



课标要求

● 良好的开端是成功的一半

1. 学会如何建议对方和征求对方的建议和劝告的表达方式。
2. 一些文明、礼貌、委婉的表达方式。



单元精析

● 书中自有黄金屋

1. serious; *adj.* 严重的, 重大的

例: a serious illness 重病

It's nothing serious. She is only too tired. 没有什么大不了的, 她只是太累了。

seriously; *adv.* 严重地, 重大地

例: Grandma is seriously ill. 祖母病得很重。

2. argue; *v.* 争论, 争吵

argue with sb 与某人争吵

例: I argued with my friend. 我与我的朋友争吵了。

argument; *n.* 争论, 争吵; 意见不合

3. pay for; 为……付款, 付款, 后面常跟名词或具体数目的货币搭配。

例: How much will I pay for the dress? 这件连衣裙我要付多少钱?

I paid ten yuan for this book. 我付了十元钱买这本书。

pay back 偿还 pay off 还清(债务) pay attention to 注意 pay a visit to 外访, 访问 pay up 全部付清

4. suffer; *v.* 遭受, 忍受

例: The factory suffered a great loss. 工厂遭受重大损失。

suffer from 受……之苦, 受……之害

例: She often suffers from headache. 她常头痛。

5. look for 与 find 的区别:

look for 强调寻找的动作, 而 find 强调寻找的结果。

例: I am looking for my watch, but I can't find it.

6. prepare 与 prepare for 的区别:

prepare; *v.* 准备, 谓语动作直接体现在宾语上。

例: She is preparing lunch. 她正在准备午饭。

prepare for; 为……作准备, for 的宾语一般只是谓语动作要达到的目的。

例: prepare for the exam 为考试作准备

7. borrow 与 lend 的区别:

borrow 针对主语来说, 指“借进, 借入”。borrow... from... 向……借……

例: I borrowed two books from the school library yesterday.

lend 针对主语来说, 指“借出, 借给”。lend... to... 把……借给……

例: May I lend my bike to you?

8. What's wrong? What's the matter? What's the trouble?

三者可以互换使用, 意思相同。但 wrong, matter, trouble 却迥然不同。wrong 意为“错的、有毛病或错误”; trouble 意为“麻烦、不顺心、棘手”; matter 意为“事情”。

从表达方式上也有不同。wrong 前不用冠词; trouble 和 matter 前有定冠词 the, 其后接出事对象, 须加介词



with.

典例剖析

【例1】 Maybe you should ____.

- A. call up him
C. called up him

- B. call him up
D. called him up

【剖析】 up 为副词,代词作宾语应放在其前。

【答案】 B

【拓展延伸】

类似的短语还有 ring up, put up 等由动词加副词构成的动词短语,人称代词作宾语,必须放在动词和副词之间,名词作宾语也可放在后面。

【例2】 Yesterday I had no pen, and Li Lei _____ one _____ me.

- A. borrowed; from
C. lent; from

- B. lent; to
D. borrowed; to

【剖析】 borrow... from 含有“借进”的意味;而 lend... to 是“借出”的意思。

【答案】 B

【易错分析】

borrow sth from sb 向某人借某物;而 lend sth to sb 把某物借给某人。例: Would you lend your dictionary to me? Can I borrow some money from him?

【例3】 — _____?

— My clothes are out of style.

- A. What's the wrong
C. What's trouble

- B. What's the matter
D. What's matter

【剖析】 “怎么啦?”句子表达方式, wrong 前通常不加任何的冠词;而 trouble 和 matter 习惯性加定冠词 the。

【答案】 B

【易错分析】

What's wrong? What's the matter/the trouble? 意义相同,但结构方式不同, wrong 前不须冠词, matter, trouble 前须加冠词 the, 其后接出事对象, 应加介词 with。

基础演练

I. 连线。将左栏和右栏的句子相连接起来,使它们组成完整的句子。

- My neighbour plays
- I want to go to
- His coat is
- I don't have enough
- I argued
- My brother needs
- You should say you're
- That's a difficult

- a party.
- out of style.
- his stereo too loud.
- with my friend.
- money.
- sorry.
- problem.
- a part-time job.

II. 单项选择。

- I often write a letter _____ him.
A. to B. for
- I don't want to talk about it _____ the phone.
A. on B. by
- The poor children don't have _____.
A. much books B. books enough

- with
- use
- many book